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FROM THE *(BOSTON)* COLUMBIAN CENTINEL.

MR. RUSSELL,

"THERE are in all European countries," says Mr. PAINE, a large claſs of people of that deſcription, which in *England* are called the *mob*." It was by the people of this deſcription that the Baſtile in Paris was deſtroyed. In London there is no Baſtile to demoliſh; but there is a government to overturn; and there is a king and parliament who muſt either be put to flight or compelled to call a conventiou for the purpoſe of forming a conſtitution. "In the commencement of a revolution thoſe men are rather the followers of the *camp* than of the *ſtandard* of liberty, and have yet to be inſtructed how to reverence it." As theſe men were made inſtrumental to the accompliſhment of the revolution in France, Mr. PAINE appears to intimate that they may be employed for a ſimilar purpoſe in England—I am as little diſpoſed as Mr. PAINE can be, to reproach either the whole nation to which they belong, or that unhappy claſs of human beings themſelves for the devaſtation which they commit. They cannot be conſidered as free agents, and therefore are neither the ſubjects of praiſe or blame; but the friend of humanity will be extremely cautious how he ventures to put in action a tremendous power, which is competent only to the purpoſes of deſtruction, and totally Incapable either to create or to preſerve. This claſs of men of whom it is the happineſs of Americans, ſcarcely to be able to form an idea, can be brought to act in concert upon no other principles than thoſe of a frantick enthuſiaſm and ungovernable fury; their profound ignorance and deplorable credulity, make them proper tools for any man who can inflame their paſſions, or alarm their ſuperſtition; and as they have nothing to loſe by the total diſſolution of civil ſociety, their rage may be eaſily directed againſt any victim which may be pointed out to them. They are altogether incapable of forming a rational judgment either upon the principles or the motives of their own conduct; and whether the object for which they are made to contend, be good or bad, the brutal arm of power is all the aſſiſtance they can afford for its accompliſhment. To ſet in motion this inert maſs, the eccentrick vivacity of a madman, is infinitely better calculated than the ſober coolneſs of phlegmatic reaſon. They need only be provoked and irritated, and they never can in any other manner be called into action. In the year 1780, they aſſembled at London, to the number of 60,000, under the direction of Lord George Gordon, and carrying fire and ſlaughter before them, were upon the point of giving the whole city of London to one undiſtinguiſhed devaſtion and deſtruction: And this, becauſe the parliament had mitigated the ſeverity of a ſanguinary and tyrannical law of perſecution, againſt the Roman Catholics. Shold theſe people be taught, that they have a right to do every thing, and that the titles of kings and nobles, and the wealth of biſhops are all uſurpations and robberies commited upon them, I believe it would not be difficult to rouſe their paſſions, and to prepare them for every work of ruin and deſtruction. But, Sir, when they are once put in motion, they ſoon get beyond all reſtraint and controul. The rights of man, to life, liberty and property, oppoſe but a feeble barrier to them; the beautious face of nature and the elegant refinements of art, the hoary head of wiſdom, and the enchanting ſmile of beauty, are all equally liable to become obnoxious to them; and as all their power conſiſts in deſtruction, whatever meets with their diſpleaſure muſt be devoted to ruin. Could any thing but an imperious, over-ruling neceſſity juſtify any man or body of men, for uſing a weapon like this to operate a revolution in government? Such indeed was the ſituation of the French national aſſembly, when they directed the electric fluid of this popular frenzy, againſt the ancient fabrick of their monarchy. They juſtly thought that no price could purchaſe too dearly the fall of arbitrary power in an individual, but perhaps even *they* were not aware of all the conſequences which might follow from committing the exiſtence of the kingdom, to the cuſtody of a lawleſs and deſperate rabble.

But do the people of England labour under ſuch intolerable oppreſſion, as would authoriſe any of their patriots to employ an arm like this for their relief? Suppoſe ſixty thouſand men ſhould again aſſemble round Weſtminſter-hall, and with clubs and firebrands for their ſole arguments, ſhould compel the parliament to call a convention to make a conſtitution, what would be the probable conſequences? Is it clear that ſo large a majority in the people of England, have loſt all their attachment to their conſtitution, as to inſure an acquieſcence in the meaſure throughout the kingdom? Is it certain that one quarter part of the people would obey an act extorted by ſuch violence as that? Would not all the friends of the preſent government rally round the ſtandard of the conſtitution, and would not their duty compel them to defend it with their lives and fortunes? If it ſhould ſoon appear that they were decidedly the ſtrongeſt party, would not the inſurrection be extinguiſhed in the blood of its leaders? If the parties ſhould prove to be nearly equal, would not the nation be involved in all the horrors of a long and bloody civil war?—In whatever point of view, the effects of this ſcheme are contemplated, they preſent nothing but proſpects at which every friend of mankind muſt ſhudder, nor can I poſſibly believe that Mr. PAINE, who is certainly a benevolent man, would deliberately recommend this method, though in his ardent zeal for the honor of the French nation, and the propagation of their doctrines, he has incautiouſly ſuggeſted it.

But he recommends revolutions by accommodation; which applied to *England*, muſt mean that a convention be called by a free and deliberate act of parliament, to alter the conſtitution; but this plan appears to be equally dangerous with the other, and more impracticable: while by a ſingular fatality an act of this kind would be the compleateſt evidence of its own inutility, it would be equally dangerous, becauſe by a formal act of competent authority it would expoſe the kingdom to all the evils of anarchy and of war, which in the other caſe would reſult from a popular convulſion. It would be leſs practicable, becauſe it is contrary to nature, that any body of men ſhould venture to perform the moſt tranſcendant act of power of which human beings are capable, for the ſingle purpoſe of diveſting themſelves of all power whatever. It would prove its own inutility, becauſe no man will preſume that they ought to take ſuch a meaſure, unleſs the wiſhes of a clear and decided majority of the people are favorable to an alteration of the government. If they are diſpoſed to act in conformity with the deſires of the people, the very ſame power which would authoriſe them to diſſolve the government, would likewiſe juſtify them in making any alterations which ſhould meet with the wiſhes of the nation, and would render a recurrence to them "in their original character" perfectly unneceſſary.

Whatever Mr. PAINE's opinion may be with reſpect to the exiſtence of an Engliſh conſtitution, it is certain that every member of the Britiſh parliament, who gives his vote in the making of a new law, or the alteration of an old one, muſt ſuppoſe that he acts by virtue of a conſtitutional *right*, veſted in him; but the ſame right which authoriſes him to give his ſuffrage in the moſt trifling object of legiſlation, has veſted in the parliament of which he is a member, the whole power of the Britiſh nation, and he cannot poſſibly deny their right without utterly deſtroying his own. The right of the *individual* depends altogether upon the right of the *corporation*, and his right to vote for the regulation of a turnpike or the toll of a bridge, is the ſame with their's to make every neceſſary and convenient alteration in the conſtitution of the kingdom itſelf. While they are thus convinced of their right to exerciſe theſe great powers, would it not be the ſummit of extravagance, and folly in them, nay, would it not be the moſt flagrant breach of the truſt repoſed in them, of which they could poſſibly be guilty, to abdicate an authority lawfully committed to them, to declare themſelves altogether incompetent to a wiſe and prudent uſe of a conſtitutional power, and to commit the peace, the welfare, the very exiſtence of the nation, to the uncertain and hazardous event of a revolution?

If, however, we can ſuppoſe that the parliament ſhould finally accede to the idea, that they are mere tyrants without the ſhadow of a right to the authority which they have hitherto exerciſed, the only act which they could agree to, would be a vote to diſſolve themſelves, and leave the veſſel of the ſtate without either a pilot or a rudder. For the very act of calling a convention would be an uſurpation, and from the importance of its conſequences, an uſurpation of the moſt daring nature: It would be aſſuming the right to diſſolve the ties of ſociety; and at the ſame inſtant acknowledging that this aſſumed right was without any ſort of foundation. In ſhort, this plan of calling a convention to alter the conſtitution, by act of parliament, appears to me in whatever light it is conſidered, to involve an abſurdity.

But, as there is unqueſtionably ſomewhere in England, a combination of the right and of the power to alter the conſtitution of the country, and as that conſtitution is indubitably liable to be improved, we may be permitted to enquire, whether a blind imitation of the French national aſſembly would probably promote *the happineſs of the people*; the only object for which all governments were inſtituted, or which can authoriſe their alteration. PUBLICOLA.

FROM THE CONNECTICUT COURANT.

THE preſent revolution in France has been ſlightly hinted at and predicted by Voltaire and others; but by none does it appear to be ſo clearly predicted and aſcertained, as by Monſieur le Mercier, in his Tableau de Paris, or Picture of Paris.

The following paſſage, tranſlated from that intereſting picture of Pariſian manners, will clearly evince that the preſent revolution was inevitable; that it was not the effect of popular caprice, or blind zeal of enthuſiaſts—but the neceſſary conſequence of the rapid advancement of ſcience in that kingdom, and a juſt knowledge of the rights of human nature.

"For theſe thirty years alone, a great and important revolution, in our ideas, has been effected. The public opinion, this day, in Europe, has a preponderating influence, which nothing can reſiſt: Thus while we admire the progreſs of ſcience, and the change which muſt flow from it, we are permitted to hope, that it will produce to the world the greateſt good, and that tyrants of every kind will tremble before that univerſal cry, which now reſounds and continues to fill and rouſe all Europe.

"It is by means of letters and of writers, that juſt ideas have, for theſe thirty years, with rapidity, pervaded all the provinces of France, and that the offices of government have been filled with excellent magiſtrates. All the enlightened citizens, at this day, are actuated by the ſame ſentiments. New ideas circulate freely; every thing that relates to inſtruction, is adopted with boldneſs. The ſpirit of obſervation is fine, which ſpreads in every part, promiſes us the ſame advantages that ſome of our happy neighbours now enjoy. Writers have diffuſed real treaſures, in giving us the moſt juſt, the moſt delightful ideas, and inſpiring us with thoſe gentle, thoſe indulgent virtues, which form and embelliſh ſociety.

"Preachers of morality appear not to be ignorant of man, and to enflame his paſſions, inſtead of rendering them calm and moderate. The bias, which letters have, for theſe ſome years paſt, thus produced, will at length become uſeful to humanity; and thoſe, who are incredulous of their ſalutary influence, are either blind or hypocritical.

"The influence of writers is ſuch, at this day, that they can announce their hopes, and no longer diſguiſe that lawful authority, which they have over the human mind. Standing firm on the baſis of public good, and the real knowledge of human nature, they will direct national ideas. The wills of individuals are already in their hands. Morality is now become the principal ſtudy of noble minds; literary glory ſeems hereafter to be deſtined to him, who ſhall, with the moſt firm voice, ſupport the intereſt of nations.

"Writers, ſenſible of their auguſt employments, will be jealous of anſwering the importance of their truſt; and we already behold, truth, with boldneſs extending herſelf on every ſide. It is preſumed, that this general tendency will produce a happy revolution."

The Philanthropiſt and the Philoſopher are highly gratified in reflecting, that this revolution has in fact taken place, and upon ſuch principles as muſt enſure its ſucceſs; and may ſafely conclude, from this pleaſing proſpect, that ſimilar revolutions, in favor of the rights of humanity, and founded on ſimilar principles, will ſoon pervade not only Europe but the world.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

ODE TO TIME.

THOU waſt ere Worlds began to be,
And ſhalt continue to eternity.
Tho' oft the Painter's pencil, oft the Bard,
On canvas, or on Fancy's airy ſcene,
Hath ſhewn thee laughable, with griſly beard,
Stiff-ſtarting from a peaked chin;
A few white hairs thin-ſcattered round thy head,
Thine eyes turn'd grey with age;
Thy noſe quite ſhrivel'd, like a pointed hook,
Thy viſage bearing all a wrinkled wizard look:
Bent down and crooked was thy form,
And tottering on thy weak, lank legs,
Like ſome ſlim reed amid the ſhaking ſtorm:
Thy blood poor, miſerable dregs
Of life, crept thro' each wind-puff'd vein,
Which ſeem'd as tho' 'twould burſt with ev'ry ſtrain:
Thy long and dangling arms a ſcythe ſuſtain,
To lop off men as they cut down their grain:
Moſt laughable indeed! thus to deform
A God in power firſt, as firſt in form!

But look ye Painters! hear ye Bards this truth!
His face ſhall ever bloom unfading Youth.
Bright golden locks adorn his head,
Majeſtic beauty ſeems his form;
Where'er he ſteps, his awful tread
Sounds like the thunder of the ſtorm.

Imperial *Rome!* once Miſtreſs of the World!
Who rear'd her palaces, her towers on high,
Bade her tall obeliſks ſhoot to the ſky!
In ruin lies, by *his* ſtrong arm of power hurl'd:
Tall fanes, proud palaces and arches thrown
By *his* ſlight touch come headlong down;
The dreadful weight the mountains ſhakes around,
And hills and vales the horrid roars rebound.
Some broken arch, or nodding tower,
Falls prone to earth each paſſing hour;
And oft the wary traveller hears the ſound
Of ſome lofty column broke,
By *Time's* rudely ſhattering ſtroke,
When down it comes loud-craſhing on the ground.

Behold yon figure ſtarting on the ſight!
His awful brow around,
With palm and laurel bound;
His forceful eye, with genius bright,
Seems now in Fancy's view to roll,
And ſpeak the *bloody Cæſar's* warlike ſoul!
But *Cæſar!* thou art gone!
And *Time* ſhall bid thy ſtatue follow ſoon.
The ſpacious Forum where great TULLY's voice,
A clear and ſwelling torrent pour'd along,
'Till the tumultuous faction check'd their murmuring noiſe,
And mute—with dumb attention hark—as to the ſong
Of ORPHEUS, did fierce CERBERUS of old,
When *he* with *muſic's tongue* his tender ſtory told;
Touched by *Time's* deſtructive, potent wand,
Lies in ruins mouldering on the land.

From *Rome* the Muſe now turns her eagle-eye,
To where the ſun burns in the weſtern ſky—
Where *Niagara* loud and ſtrong,
Her deep, majeſtic current rolls along:
From many a noble ſtream and lake ſupplied
The ruſhing tide,
With rapid force, moſt dreadful roars;
While echo ſwells the ſolemn ſound upon its ſolitary ſhores:
But lo! the boiling flood check'd by a rocky mound,
It madly foams, and whirling round,
In one ſtupendous ſheet,
From the dizzy awful height,
Fierce ruſhing, flaſhing, falls headlong thundering to the ground.
The trembling groves and caves around
For many a league the dreadful ſhout reſound—
And while the bellowing flood, 'midſt craggy rocks below
Boils into foam; above the heaven-depicted bow
In rapture holds the wondering traveller's eye;
And all his ſenſes whirl with heavenly extacy.
But hold, my Muſe! repreis thy airy flight;
Nor give thy rapid ſoul to ſweet delight;
For e'en thoſe haughty rocks, that rear on high
Their ſhaggy heads, and rend the vaulted ſky
With their loud-roaring ſounds ſublime,
Shall bow beneath the ſhattering hand of *Time:*
And ere thrice ten times the God of Day,
Hath drove his flaming, annual car,
Adown the roſy Weſt;
My ſlender frame of clay,
With Time and fierce Diſeaſe at war,
May moulder into duſt:
Theſe grief-ſtrung nerves of mine may ceaſe to move
In ſad vibrations to the voice of Love;
With many a hapleſs Bard whoſe tender breaſt,
Now knows no more the goading thruſt
Of penury, or pride his nerves of feeling tear.
But hold! ah hold thy lifted hand!
Nor lowly bow,
Beneath thy awful blow
The Father of Columbia's favor'd land:
Oh ſpare! the glorious Patriot ſpare!
Nor give the ſtroke of fate
Until his equal ſhall appear,
To fill with equal dignity the lofty Chair of State.

BIRTHA.

ROME, April 1.

HIS Holineſs has written a very affectionate letter to the Emperor Leopold, inviting his Majeſty here with the King and Queen of the two Sicilies.

The Holy Father has had ſome rich preſents made for their Sicilian Majeſties, among which are two Chaplets, of *Lapis Lazuli*, a gold chain, and two double Cameos, ſet round with brilliants, of the value of five thouſand Roman crowns.

Meſdames of France are expected here about the 22d inſtant.

PARIS, March 16.

Yeſterday a ſtatement of the land and other taxes was produced by the central committee of liquidation to the National Aſſembly; by which it appears that thoſe on real property amount to 204,000,000 livres, and thoſe of moveables to 67,000,000 livres annually. Several members objected to the enormity of the taxes on real property; while others contended that they were very moderate, and far leſs in proportion than thoſe of the ſame denomination in England; which, it was affirmed, amounted on the authority of Mr. Arthur Young, to 310,000,000 livres, though England in population and extent of country is only equal to one-third of France. The queſtion was adjonrned.

APRIL 23.

On Thurſday M. de la Fayette went to the National Aſſembly, and expreſſed his deſire to reſign; at the ſame time declaring that M. Charton, Commander of the 6th regiment, was both capable and willing to accept the office of Capt. General of the National Guards.

A State Coach is arrived and put into his Majeſty's coach houſe; from whence it is conjectured that the King will go during the holidays to his pariſh church, with all the ſplendor and pomp of royalty.

LONDON, April 23.

MESDAMES.

WHILE theſe auguſt Perſonages are ſtill on this ſide the Alps, it may gratify our readers by giving ſome ſhort account of them.

Marie-Adelaide de France, called Madame by way of diſtinction, was born on the 23d March, 1732:

And Victoire-Louiſe-Marie-Thereſe de France, born May 12, 1735.

The lineage of theſe ladies is uncommonly illuſtrious: they are the daughters of Louis XV. the great grand-daughters of Louis XIV. the aunts of Louis XVI. and, like all theſe monarchs, claim their deſcent through Louis XIII. and Henry IV. up to St. Louis, the founder of the Houſe of Bourbon.

In their moſt tender years, Meſdames imbibed an early and a violent attachment in favour of Religion. The debauchery of a court, proverbially licentious, could never warm their minds from the practice, or tincture their moral character with the prevailing vices of the times.

They have been known, on their knees, to conjure Louis, as a father and a ſovereign, to diſmiſs his miſtreſſes, to liſten to and relieve the diſtreſſes of his ſubjects, and in his own perſon, to give an example to the world worthy of a Monarch who claimed the titles of the "*Moſt Chriſtian King*," and the "*Eldeſt Son of the Church.*" His favourite daughter, Louiſe-Marie de France, was, if poſſible, ſtill more preſſing in her ſolicitations; but finding all her attempts, her prayers, her entreaties, and her tears, ineffectual, ſhe at the age of 34 took the veil, and becoming a Carmelite, in that character, as more nearly connected with heaven, ſhe continued with unexampled piety to exhort her father to repentance and amendment. She is now no more!

Her ſiſters, no leſs fond of a ſolitary and recluſe life, would have followed her example, and adopted a monaſtic life; but the policy of the French government prevented it.

On the death of Louis XV. the preſent king preſented them with *Belle Vue*, a royal reſidence formerly belonging to the celebrated Madame Pompadour; in this palace they lived with great privacy till the Revolution, at which period they were obliged to attend his Majeſty, the Queen, and the Dauphin, to the capital.

This great event, which conferred freedom on 25 millions of men, however it might hurt their *pride*, could not but be pleaſing to their *ſenſibility*; for they are naturally humane, tender, and beneficent!

It was the decrees enacted in regard to religion that ſtruck them to the heart: they thought that in enjoining toleration, the National Aſſembly were about to extirpate Catholicity; they imagined that in the popular election of Biſhops, the power of the Sovereign Pontiff was annihilated, and the general intereſts of chriſtianity undermined!

Impreſſed with theſe ideas, they reſolved to leave their native country, and approaching nearer to the centre of Chriſtian Union, leave that kingdom forever which had ſo long been governed by their anceſtors. In a private audience which they demanded of his Majeſty, they caſt themſelves at his feet, and implored his conſent for, and protection during their journey.

Louis XVI. a Prince of the moſt benevolent diſpoſition heard their requeſt, and after many delays, occaſioned by the ſtruggle between public juſtice and natural affection, at length yielded his conſent. Rome, ſo often the aſylum of fugitive princes, and which is now about to receive part of the houſe of Bourbon, in the ſame manner as it formerly entertained the Houſe of Stuart, will be extremely ſolicitous to give them a reception worthy of their high rank. They themſelves rejoiced in being relieved from the authority of the Departments and Municipalities, which have impeded their journey, will think themſelves fortunate in having departed before the decree has paſſed for reſtraining the family of the ruling Dynaſty; and after receiving the holy benediction of Pope Pius VI. on their arrival, will no doubt be happy to celebrate with a *Te Deum Laudamus* in St. Peter's, an event that looks more like an *eſcape* than a *retreat*.

Their *proſpects* are no doubt Heavenwards—were they directed towards earth, nothing on the banks of the Tiber could be found more beautiful or romantic than their retreat on the banks of the Seine. Of that enchanting ſpot we may ſay ſomething hereafter.

MIRABEAU's WILL.

The diſpoſitions found in his Will were as follows.

M. Duſailant, his nephew, is named his univerſal Legatee.

He bequeathed each of the Miſs Duſailants 2800 livres per annum, "to make them amends," ſaid he, "for the loſs they have ſuſtained as Canoneſſes;"—to each of the other ſiſters he has left 600 livres.

He bequeathed 24,000 livres to an infant that was dear to him; and the like ſum to his Secretary, the ſame perſon who ſtabbed himſelf the day before his maſter's death.

To all his ſervants, without diſtinction, he bequeathed as many year's wages as they have reſpectively lived with him.

All his papers relative to legiſlation and politics, he has left to M. Cabanis, his phyſician and friend.

His writings on the Revolution, and all his minutes of intended motions and ſpeeches, he has left to M. de la Marck. And he begs M. Faucherot, his colleague, to take from his library any books he likes, to the amount of 4800 livres.

PORTSMOUTH, *(N. H.)* June 23.

Laſt Saturday the General Court of this State finiſhed their ſeſſion at Concord, and adjourned to meet on the laſt day of November next, in this town.

The Preſident and Treaſurer of this State are directed by the General-Court to ſubſcribe one hundred and fifty ſhares in the Bank of the United States.

By a late ſtatement made by the Treaſurer, there appears to be in the ſtate treaſury about ſix thouſand pounds in ſilver and gold, of the funded debt forty-ſeven thouſand pounds.

The reviſion of the State laws were compleated at the late ſeſſion, and an act paſt ſuſpending their operation until February next.

An act has paſſed the legiſlature for calling a convention on the firſt Wedneſday of September next, to meet at Concord, for the reviſion of the conſtitution of this ſtate.

Thurſday the 17th day of November next is appointed to be obſerved as a day of public thankſgiving and praiſe throughout this ſtate.

BALTIMORE, June 28.

From a Correſpondent.

The following letter is from a perſon of high rank, in Europe, concerning the new method of finding the Longitude. The accounts from that part of the world, on this occaſion, generally breathe a ſpirit of liberality unknown in any other age. It is hoped that ſome things therein contained may be uſeful to the public, and excite ſuch of the American navigators, and others who have it in their power, to lend a hand to bring this ſcheme to the teſt:

"*Hamburgh, April* 2, 1791.

"SIR,

"SINCE my laſt, having applied to my friend, the King's principal Aſtronomer, Mr. Bernouilly, at Berlin, for a more exact note of the memoirs of the Swediſh Royal Academy at Stockholm, relative to your object, particularly Mr. Wilke, I received the encloſed anſwer, by which means I ſoon got ſight of them. They are many, very inſtructive, and peculiarly intereſting, for *eſtabliſhing* your theory, being the reſult of many thouſand obſervations, carefully made by ſeveral members and ſea-captains, both in regard to the magnetic needle's declinations and inclinations, at various times and places, both regular and irregular; accounting, very minutely, for the effects of electricity, thunder, lightning, tempeſts, and hurricanes, ſtill more for thoſe of the frequent aurora borealis, viſible and inviſible, happening in the day time as well as night, and much ſtronger towards the poles than towards the equator, to a far greater extent.

"To collect all theſe, and to tranſlate them into Engliſh, with the neceſſary maps and figures, would take up at leaſt ſix month's application; but would furniſh you with a rich ſupply of new and uſeful materials for your work in hand.*

"The German edition, made by profeſſor Kæſtner, at Leipzig, containing the philoſophical tranſactions of the Royal Swediſh Academy of Sciences, with many copper-plates, and two copious alphabetical indexes, conſiſts of about fifty volumes, in Octavo, and coſts, at Leipzig, a dollar each volume in ſheets. Perhaps the philoſophical ſociety is already furniſhed with a com-

* The Magnetic Almanac.

plete copy, and understanding either the Swedish original, or the German learned translation of Mr. Kœster, with his remarks, stands in no need of English extracts from the same.—But, should it be otherwise, and my further assistance, on this and other occasions, prove acceptable to the Congress, or any of the confederate States, or their learned and patriotic societies, or to yourself, friends and patrons in particular, you may freely command and dispose of my time and labour, whilst living and unengaged, for whatever compensation of unavoidable expenses and trouble shall be thought adequate and equitable; it being still, though far advanced in age, (being born in 1723) my utmost ambition, as it was that of my deceased friends, Doctor Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Hollis, General H. Laurens, (of South-Carolina) &c. to promote, even in my narrow sphere, every philanthropic pursuit, agreeably to the duties of our various powers and destinations in life.

"These were the motives which prompted me to direct the whole of my present communication to your great protector, General WASHINGTON! with an intimation of my readiness to cheerfully obey any commands of his Excellency, and of doing you, also, what further services you may wish for, within the reach of, Sir, your humble servant, * * * * *

"To Mr. John Churchman."

Translation from a Newspaper, printed at Paris, on the 11th of April.

"AS nothing is more characteristic of the sentiments of a free people than the *impression* and legend of their coin, new *dies*, cut by the ablest Artists in France, are about to be engraved immediately. After a consultation with the Academies of Inscriptions, and of Painting, the National Assembly has decreed, that the *effigies* of his Majesty shall appear on all the money in the kingdom, surrounded by the motto, *Louis XVI. Roi des Francois*.

"On gold coins, of all denominations, as also on crowns and half crowns, the reverse is to be adorned with a figure representing the genius of France standing before an altar, and engraving the New Constitution on it by means of the Sceptre of Reason, which is particularized by an eye at its extremity. At one side of the altar a cock is to appear, as a symbol of vigilance, and on the other a bundle of rods, in the manner of the Roman *Fasces*, as an emblem of the union of an armed republic; the legend surrounding these, is *Regne de la Loi*, and on the edge of the coin, *La Nation, la Loi & le Roi*.

"Copper money, on the reverse, is to have a half-pike, piercing the bundle of rods, and surmounted with a Cap of Liberty, encompassed with a wreath of oak.—Thus the new coinage will be an emblem of the new constitution, and every piece of money in the kingdom will exhibit the triumph of Liberty!"

GEORGE-TOWN, July 2.

On Monday last, being the appointed day, the PRESIDENT of the United States arrived in this town; and on Wednesday put the finishing hand to the location of the Federal City.

On Thursday the President, with his suite, set off from this town for the seat of government. He goes by the way of Frederick Town, in this state, and through York and Lancaster in Pennsylvania.

At a Court of General Sessions, Oyer and Terminer, Assize and General Goal Delivery, begun and holden at Charleston, in and for the District of Charleston, on Tuesday the seventeenth day of June, in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one, and in the fifteenth year of our independence.

The presentments of the Grand Jury for the District of Charleston.

WE present as a grievance of a very serious and alarming nature, the mischievous practice of duelling, in consequence of which, the state is frequently deprived of its citizens; children of their parents, parents of their children, wives of their husbands, and families of their support.

We recommend, that the legislature provide some more effectual means, than the present juridical farces, called indictments for murder, always ending in total acquittals.—For the prevention and punishment of this relict of gothic barbarism, so evidently opposed to every principle of our holy religion as Christians, of our political constitution as republicans, and so disgraceful to a civilized people, in this age of refinement.

We present the necessity of the present punishment for killing negroes, as a great defect in the legal system of this state. And we do most earnestly recommend, to the attention of the legislature, a revision of that clause of the negro act, which confines the penalty of killing slaves to fine and imprisonment only.

We present as a grievance, the evil practice of negroes belonging to the neighbouring villages coming to the city on the sabbath day, and holding a public market on South Bay, to the great detriment of their owners, and to the disturbance of the good citizens in that part of the city.

We present as a grievance the too frequent profanation of the sabbath day, and the almost total neglect of the law, which enjoins the strict observance of peace and good order on that holy day: by which neglect, negroes are suffered to frequent dram-shops, and assemble in many places in a riotous manner, to the great disturbrnce of the city.

We present as a grievance, of a very alarming nature, the number of idle and disorderly houses in and about this city, tending to debauch the minds and corrupt the morals of youth.

We present as a grievance, the bad state of the pavements in the streets, in many parts of the city, and the deficiency of posts to preserve the same.

We present as a grievance, the evil practice of forestalling provisions, in and about the city, to the great detriment of the inhabitants thereof.

Lastly, we recommend that these presentments be published in the several gazettes of the city.

John Beale, foreman	*Sebastian Spencer*,
John Withers,	*Elias Hauser*,
Daniel Rouple,	*William Scott, jun.*
Jacob Sass,	*Robert Gibson, jun.*
I. Lockwood,	*Eagar Wells*,
John Reid,	*James Ceesser*,
John Toad,	*David Hamilton.*

June 20.

Philadelphia, July 6.

Monday being the Anniversary of the Independence of the United States of America, the day was devoted to festivity, rational and intellectual amusement. The day was ushered in with the ringing of bells, and a discharge of cannon. At 10 o'clock the Society of the Cincinnati, and the Independent and Light-Infantry Companies, walked in procession to the German Lutheran Church in Fourth-street. A well adapted address to Heaven was there delivered by the Rev. Dr. ROGERS; and a spirited and patriotic Oration by ROBERT PORTER, Esq. which was received with great applause by the audience. Several pieces of music, composed for the occasion, were performed by a choir of singers of both sexes, accompanied by the organ. The performances had a fine effect, and were well received. From Church the Society walked in procession to the State-House, where their annual business in electing officers, &c. was transacted. At four o'clock they sat down to an elegant entertainment at the rooms in the new building in Chesnut-street.

The different places of entertainment in town and country were crowded with company. Gray's gardens, Harrowgate, the Wig-wam, and every other beautiful villa, whether public or private, exhibited one continued concert of national harmony and exultation.

Monday morning the commissioners appointed to receive Subscriptions for the Bank of the United States, met at the Bank in this city. At an early hour many respectable gentlemen of this and other states assembled before the doors were opened, for the purpose of delivering in their subscriptions, which, we learn from the best authority, amounted to twenty-four thousand shares, —four thousand more than could be received. The number of persons ready to subscribe was so great, and the amount of their intended subscriptions so far exceeded the limits prescribed in the constitution of the Bank, that the Commissioners thought proper to adjourn, in order to form some rule by which to regulate the business, so that no preference or partiality should prevail in the establishment of an institution that so much concerns the welfare of the United States and the interests of the individuals who are disposed to become Stockholders.

It may be proper to observe here, that the number of shares limited by law is 25,000—of which the United States retain 5000, consequently 20,000 only can be subscribed for. About 24,000 were offered, but a few subscriptions only received, for the reasons above mentioned. *Mail.*

Yesterday the Subscribers to the Bank of the United States assembled at the Bank-house in this city, for the purpose of adjusting the difficulty resulting from the great number of surplus subscriptions, over and above the number limited by law, which had been given in—and we hear that the gentlemen, from a spirit of compromise, agreed that a deduction should be made from the respective subscriptions, so that the whole number of Subscribers should be proportionably accommodated.

Extract of a letter from Boston, June 16.

"I fancy this town will subscribe three or four thousand shares in the Bank, if they should not all be taken up soon. This activity in compleating the institution, must be pleasing to the Secretary of the Treasury, and to the other friends of the system It is, I think, favorable to our national government, as it will give energy to the executive departments, and be a powerful spring in national operations.

"It is, I think, favorable to our government, and to the general happiness, that the people are tired with political writers upon systems of government; they suppose we have one about as good as we ever shall make, and the best way is to enjoy it as it is, and not trouble their heads to read essays and disputes. I am much inclined to believe this is best on the whole; and therefore am not impressed with the utility of some recent publications, either on one side or the other. However, some may read and write, and whet their geniuses, and thereby keep the knowledge of every form of government circulating in our country, for free discussion is the parent of truth: the wise and humane may thereby improve. But I do not wish to see much haste in *mending* our government, lest, as Dr. *Young* expresses himself on another occasion, it should be "the *worse* for *mending*."

In the brig Savannah Packet, which arrived here on Sunday last from Georgia, General ANTHONY WAYNE, Member of the House of Representatives of the United States, came passenger.

A large quantity of grained Maple Sugar, in boxes of about 400lb. each, and also about 15,000 weight of the same sort of sugar in cakes or lumps, are advertised for public sale at New-York, on the 11th instant.

The present situation of the United States abounds with circumstances of a truly original complexion— The extraordinary union which subsists and links in one harmonious band FIFTEEN different governments, composed of so great a variety of persons, prejudices, passions, and interests, and extended over so large a territory, is unexampled in the history of mankind. The universal and cordial approbation of *one plan* of general government to cement the union, promote justice, and preserve the liberties of so various a people, is something in *our experience*, that language has not furnished terms to express. It is the happy result of a combination of causes; one of which, and the greatest is, that superior pervading intelligence derived from early education, which illumines the minds of the great body of our citizens—another is, that stream of public information which, through the medium of the public Gazettes, is conveyed to all parts of the union—"line upon line, precept upon precept," are repeated—so that, like the Mosaic instructions of old, the volume of intelligence is continually before our eyes. The administration of the general government has been conducted upon such liberal, just, independent and successful principles, that we shall seek in vain for a parallel to that acquiescence and applause which it has received from our citizens. The difference between the *present* and *past* circumstances of our national character, CREDIT and importance, while it ought to inspire our bosoms with thanksgiving to that BEING, from whom all wisdom descends, should at the same time excite our gratitude to the agents in these astonishing events. Judging from the *past*, what may not be anticipated of the future?

The PRESIDENT of the United States is expected to arrive at the Seat of Government this day.

EXTRACT.

Georgius Leti, in his history of the Duke *d'Ossuna*, gives a remarkable instance of the perverse nature of Man. A rich *Neapolitan* merchant, *Jacob Morell*, prided himself in not having once set his foot out of the city, during the space of forty-eight years. This coming to the ears of the Duke, *Morell* had notice sent him, that he was to take no journey out of the kingdom, under the penalty of ten thousand crowns. The merchant smiled at receiving the order; but, afterward, not being able to fathom the reason of such a prohibition, grew so uneasy, that he paid the fine, and took a little trip out of the kingdom.

From PELOSI's MARINE LIST.

ARRIVALS at the PORT of PHILADELPHIA.

Brig Hannah,	Marshall,	Tobago
Lydia,	Vannise,	Cape-Francois
Georgia Packet,	Burrows,	Georgia
Minerva,	Anderson,	Cadiz
Sloop Amelia,	Oldham,	St. Johns
Polly,	Walsingham,	N. Carolina

PRICE CURRENT.—PUBLIC SECURITIES.

FUNDED DEBT.				
6 pr. Cents	17/10	pr. £.	90	pr. cent.
3 pr. Cents	9/11		50	do.
Defered 6 pr. Cents	9/11		50	do.
UNFUNDED DEBT.				
Final Settl. and other Certificates		16/10	85	do.
Indents		9/11	50	do.
N. and S. Carolina debts,		13/ 15/6.		

GEORGE-TOWN, June 30, 1791.

THE PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES having approved the sites for the Public Buildings, to be erected in pursuance of the act of Congress for establishing the temporary and permanent seat of government of the United States, the Commissioners, appointed in virtue of that act, will meet at George-Town, on Monday the seventeenth day of October next, and proceed to sell, at Vendue, a number of lots in the best situations in the Federal City. A deposit of 8 per cent. will be required; the residue to be secured on Bonds, with security, payable in three equal yearly payments.—The farther terms will be made known at the sale.

THOMAS JOHNSON,
DAVID STEWART,
DANIEL CARROL, } Commissioners.

☞ THE Printers throughout the United States are requested to insert the above in their papers.

A CARD.

JOSEPH WHEATON

PRESENTS his compliments to his old Military Friends, the Gentlemen of the Civil Liſt, and the Public—wiſhes they may be fnormed that he has received a very handſome ASSORTMENT of the beſt choſen

SPRING GOODS,

By the PIGOU, and other late arrivals, which are now opening at his KNOWN CHEAP STORE, No. 38, Third-Street, North, and which he is determined to diſpoſe of (at wholeſale or retail) on ſo low terms as muſt make it an *object* to *cuſtomers*.——Orders from his friends will be attended to with punctuality and diſpatch, and the time of payment made convenient.

Philad. May 2, 1791.

IMPERIAL HYSON, SOUCHONG, and BOHEA

T E A S,

REFINED SUGARS, COFFEE, & SPICES, &c. &c.

Of the firſt quality—by retail,

No 19,

Third-Street, between Cheſnut and Market Streets.

☞ LOTTERY TICKETS,

New-Haven Wharf, to commence drawing 13th September,
Maſſachuſetts Semi-Annual, 2d Claſs, 13th October,
may be had as above.

PINTARD and BLEECKER,

PURCHASE and SELL all kinds of

Certificates & Public Securities,

On COMMISSION, at public and private ſale, on the following terms:

ON the ſpecie amount of all ſales or purchaſes at auction, *one eighth* per cent.

On ditto of all ſales or purchaſes at private ſale, on all ſums below 5000 nominal dollars, *one-half* per cent.; and on all ſums above 5000 nominal dollars, *one-fourth* per cent.

For receiving intereſt at the Loan-Office, *one* per cent.

For making transfers at ditto, *one dollar* each transfer.

☞ Such perſons throughout the United States, as may be pleaſed to favor the ſubſcribers with their orders, may rely on their being executed with *punctuality, fidelity and diſpatch*, as conſiderable experience in the public ſtocks, together with extenſive connections in the city of New-York and different parts of the continent, enable them to conduct their operations with peculiar advantages. PINTARD & BLEECKER,

New-York, No. 57, *King-Street*.

March 15, 1791. (97 1aw 6m)

Intelligence-Office,

In FOURTH-STREET, ſecond Door below Market-Street.

FRANCIS WHITE

BUYS and Sells on Commiſſion all kinds of Public Securities and Paper Monies.

Tranſacts buſineſs for thoſe who have claims on the United States, or againſt either of the States, particularly for the Officers, Soldiers and Mariners, and others who have ſerved in or about the late American Army, or for their legal Heirs, Adminiſtrators, Attornies, &c.

Certificates and ſuch Paper Monies furniſhed for country people and others, who have to make payments to the Pennſylvania Loan or Land Offices, as will paſs equal to ſpecie, and their warrants, patents, &c. paſſed through the different offices.

Money borrowed or loaned, and diſcounts procured for bills, bonds, and notes of hand, with or without depoſits.

Houſes, Farms, Lands, Lots, bought and ſold, and Houſes, Rooms, Boarding and Lodging, rented or ſet, or procured for Strangers or others.

Reputable Characters of either ſex, and of any profeſſion, out of Place, may hear of Employ—and Families, Merchants, Travellers and others, be ſupplied with ſuitable domeſtics.

Thoſe at a diſtance who may addreſs on either the above ſubjects, their letters being poſt paid, will be duly attended to, by

FRANCIS WHITE.

Philad. June 22, 1791. (ep tf)

PUBLIC SECURITIES,

BOUGHT and SOLD, on COMMISSION, by

SAMUEL ANDERSON,

Cheſnut-Street, next door to the Bank, No. 97.

MASSACHUSETTS SEMI-ANNUAL

Lottery Tickets,

Claſs SECOND, to be had at the ſame place.

May 28, 1791. (eptf)

Public Notice is hereby given,

to all whom theſe preſents ſhall come, or in any wiſe concern, That JAMES GARDNER, late of Wilmington, North-Carolina, deceaſed, did make four promiſſory notes payable to SAMUEL JACKSON, of Philadelphia, Merchant, all bearing date the 19th July, 1785, one for three hundred and ſeventy-one pounds, payable in ſix months—one for ſeven hundred and forty two pounds, in nine months—one for ſeven hundred and forty pounds, in twelve months—and one for ſeven hundred and forty-five pounds thirteen ſhillings and three-pence, in fifteen months, amounting in the whole to two thouſand five hundred and ninety-eight pounds thirteen ſhillings and three-pence, and payable in produce at Wilmington:—Which ſaid notes have been aſſigned by the ſaid Samuel Jackſon to THOMAS MACKIE and Co. and JAMES HOOD, Merchants, Philadelphia, and have ſince, in the life-time of the ſaid Gardner, by him been accounted for and paid in part to the amount of two thouſand and forty-ſeven pounds fifteen ſhillings and ſix-pence, to the ſaid THOMAS MACKIE, and Co. in proof of which the ſubſcribers have ſufficient vouchers.

Theſe are therefore to caution all perſons from purchaſing ſaid notes as they will not be taken up.

THOMAS WRIGHT,
ROBERT SCOTT,
M. R. WILLKINGS, } Executors.

Wilmington, North-Carolina, 27th May, 1791. (e p. 3 m.

Publiſhed, and to be ſold by the Editor, price ¼th of a Dollar,

TWENTY-SIX LETTERS,

On the moſt important Subjects,
Reſpecting the REVOLUTION of AMERICA.
Written in Holland in the year 1780,
By the VICE-PRESIDENT *of the United States.*

Funds of the United States.

ALL kinds of the *Public Debt* of the *Union*, bought, ſold, or exchanged; Foreign and Inland *Bills of Exchange* negociated; *Merchandize* of all ſorts bought and ſold on *Commiſſion*, and *all* other Buſineſs in the line of a Broker, tranſacted by

WILLIAM CLELAND,

At the Office, next door to the *Cuſtom-Houſe*, State-Street, *BOSTON*.

LIKENESSES
OF THE
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

NEATLY executed in Profile, have juſt come to hand, and for ſale by Meſſrs. Carey, Stewart and Co. Mr. William Young, Mr. Robert Campbell, Meſſrs. Rice and Co. Bookſellers, and by the Editor.—Price ¼ths of a DOLLAR.

Philad. June 29, 1791.

New-Haven Wharf Lottery.

THE Legiſlature of the State of Connecticut, at their ſeſſion in December laſt, granted a Lottery for the purpoſe of extending Union Wharf, in the harbour of New-Haven, to the channel; and appointed the ſubſcribers managers, who having given bond for the faithful diſcharge of their truſt, preſent the public with the following

SCHEME.

1	Prize of	10,000	Dollars, is	10,000
1		5000		5000
1		4000		4000
2		2000	are	4000
4		1000		4000
5		500		2500
12		200		2400
30		100		3000
45		50		2250
50		40		2000
61		30		1830
100		20		2000
140		10		1400
5390		8		43,120
5842	Prizes.			
11658	Blanks.			
17500	Tickets, at Five Dollars each, is			87500

NOT TWO BLANKS TO A PRIZE.

Subject to a deduction of twelve and a half per cent.

The public utility of extending this wharf, is too evident to require any comment, to thoſe who are acquainted with the town and harbour of New-Haven; to thoſe who are not, ſuffice it to ſay, that its beautiful ſituation is not ſurpaſſed, if equalled by any; being in the heart of a country, which may, with propriety, be ſaid to be the garden of America. The harbour lays open to the ſound but by reaſon of the flats, this wharf is neceſſarily extended to the channel, where ſhips can load and unload; and when compleated, will be the moſt extenſive and commodious wharf in America, the whole extent being about 3-4ths of a mile; and not only the mercantile intereſt of New-Haven and the towns adjacent, but the maritime intereſt of all the States will be benefited by it. The general wiſh that prevails in the minds of all claſſes of people, for the ſucceſs of this enterprize, together with the very great advantage which this ſcheme holds out to adventurers (there being more capital prizes for the number of tickets than any yet publiſhed in Ameriea) induce the managers to believe the tickets will meet with a ſpeedy ſale.

The drawing will poſitively commence at the State-Houſe, in New-Haven, on the 13th of September next, or ſooner, if the tickets are ſold.

A liſt of the fortunate numbers will be publiſhed, and the prizes paid on demand, by the managers. Thoſe prizes not called for in nine months after drawing, will be deemed as generouſly given for the uſe of the wharf, and appropriated accordingly.

MANAGERS:

JAMES RICE, MICHAEL TODD,
JEREMIAH ATWATER, ELIJAH AUSTIN,
JOSEPH DRAKE, JOSEPH HOWELL.

New-Haven, April 14, 1791.

☞ TICKETS in the above Lottery may be had at the Compting-houſe of Meſſrs. STEPHEN AUSTIN, and Co. corner of Front and Pine-Streets.

Who will pay the prizes which may be drawn by Tickets purchaſed of them in ſaid Lottery.

Tickets in the Maſſachuſetts Lottery that have drawn prizes, will be received in payment for the above tickets.

MASSACHUSETS SEMI-ANNUAL LOTTERY.

CLASS II.

THE MANAGERS of the STATE-LOTTERY aſſure the Public, that the ſecond Claſs of the SEMI-ANNUAL LOTTERY will poſitively commence drawing on the day appointed, viz. On *Thurſday* the 13th of *October* next, or *ſooner*, if the Tickets ſhall be diſpoſed of. As the Managers have in their ſeveral monthly Lotteries commenced drawing at the hour aſſigned, ſo they are determined to be equally as punctual in this.

SCHEME.

NOT TWO BLANKS TO A PRIZE.

25,000 TICKETS, at *Five Dollars* each, are 125,000 Dollars, to be paid in the following Prizes, ſubject to a deduction of *twelve and an half per cent.* for the uſe of the Commonwealth.

PRIZES.		DOLLARS.		DOLLARS.
1	of	10000	is	10000
2		3000	are	6000
3		2000		6000
6		1000		6000
10		500		5000
30		200		6000
80		100		8000
90		50		4500
100		40		4000
120		30		3600
161		20		3220
200		10		2000
7585		8		60680
8388	Prizes.			125000
16612	Blanks.			
25000	Tickets.			

☞ TICKETS in the above CLASS may be had of the ſeveral MANAGERS, *who will pay the prizes on demand*; of the TREASURER of the Commonwealth; of JAMES WHITE, at his Book-ſtore, Franklin's Head, Court-ſtreet—and at other places, as uſual.

BENJAMIN AUSTIN, jun.
DAVID COBB,
SAMUEL COOPER.
GEORGE R. MINOT,
JOHN KNEELAND, } MANAGERS.

Boſton, April 14, 1791.

☞ *Blank Powers to receive the* Intereſt, *and for the tranſfer of the* principal *of public debt, agreeable to the Rules eſtabliſhed in the Treaſury Department: Alſo Blanks for abſtracts of Certificates, to be ſold by the Editor.*

ADVERTISEMENT.

HAVING completed the ſecond volume of this Gazette, its patrons, and the public at large, are informed that it will be proſecuted on its original plan, with every improvement that friendſhip and ingenuity may ſuggeſt.

The price of this Gazette, (publiſhed Wedneſdays and Saturdays,) is Three Dollars per annum—one half to be paid at the time of ſubſcribing.

The utmoſt punctuality is obſerved in tranſmitting the papers to ſubſcribers: The Editor thinks there is the faireſt proſpect that Information from the ſeat of government, to the extremes of the Union, will in future circulate with greater facility and certainty, than through the paſt winter.—Additional ſubſcriptions from all parts of the Union are therefore ſolicited.

This volume contains the laws of the two laſt ſeſſions of Congreſs—the journal and debates of the houſe of Repreſentatives—reports of the heads of departments—beſides a greater variety of original communications immediately connected with the intereſts of the United States, than any other periodical publication.

The Editor acknowledges with gratitude the punctual payments received from a great proportion of his ſubſcribers—ſome arrearages remain—which he is confident will very ſpeedily be diſcharged.

Payments may be made to the ſeveral perſons of whom the papers are received.

Advertiſements of one ſquare, or leſs, will be inſerted in this Gazette, three times, *for one dollar—ſubſequent inſertions, twenty-five cents each; larger advertiſements in proportion: No vehicle in the United States gives ſo immediate a circulation—and the number of each impreſſion is at preſent fourteen hundred.*

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,
(Price Six Shillings)
BY CAREY, STEWART, & Co.
No. 22, North Front-Street,

A TREATISE

ON THE IMPORTANCE OF

RELIGIOUS OPINIONS.

BY M. NECKER.

Extracts from the Monthly Review, vol. 78, page 598.

De l'importance des opinions religieuſes. By M. NECKER.

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Vol. 80, page 370.

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